FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

30 Jul 87 FBIS-LAT-87-146

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

'Terms' To Decide Contadora Summit Presence [EFE] BB 1
Bolivian, Peruvian Presidential Meeting Postponed BB 1

CARIBBEAN

CUBA

Cabrisas Addresses 7th UNCTAD Conference in Geneva A 1
TRABAJADORES Commentary A 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Strike Results in Death; Street Disturbances Noted B 1

HAITI

Demonstrations Continue; Casualties Reported B 1
Soldiers Fire, Kill 8 [AFP] B 1
Groups Discuss Jeremie Arrests B 2
Demonstrators Panic B 2
Demonstrators Damage Court B 4
Catholics March in Gonaives B 5
'57' Group Calls Strike [AFP] B 6
CEP Holds News Conference B 6
10 Peasants 'Murdered' [AFP] B 7

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Barrow Notes Plans 'To Strengthen' Nicaraguan Ties [AFP] D 1

COSTA RICA

Arias Says Presidential Summit Obstacles 'Lifted' [AFP] E 1
Arias Meets Opposition Leaders in Nicaragua E 2

EL SALVADOR

FMLN Supports Arias' Central American Proposal [Venceremos] F 1
Military Group Says Government 'Corrupted' Army [ACAN] F 1
Venceremos Claims Honduran Troop Incursion F 2

GUATEMALA

Cerezo, Costa Rica's Arias Discuss Peace Efforts G 1

NICARAGUA

Interior Ministry Communique on Embassy Incident I 1
Note Requests U.S. Cooperation I 1
D'Escoto on Summit, Clarified Contadora Role I 2
Tinoco Returns to Managua From Guatemala I 4
Obando Y Bravo Supports Arias Peace Plan [DPA] I 4
Borge Cites 'Thousands' of EPS Soldiers Arrested [Buenos Aires REUTER] I 4

PANAMA

Foreign Ministry Protests U.S. Embassy 'Meddling' J 1
Diaz Herrera Television Interview on Situation J 2
Diaz Herrera's Wife on Welfare J 2
Supreme Court Deems Diaz Herrera Arrest Legal J 3
Rejects Habeas Corpus Writ J 3
Diaz Herrera's Family Travels to Venezuela J 4
EL DIA Interviews Noriega on Armed Forces [23 Jul] J 4
Noriega Tells Bankers He Will Retire in 1989 [LA PRENSA 23 Jul] J 8
Opposition To Call 'Indefinite' General Strike J 9

SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Reactions to Army Chief of Staff's Interview K 1
Alfonsin Views Caridi's Remarks K 1
Politicians Criticize View [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 27 Jul] K 1
Martinez on Caridi, Inflation K 2
Jaunarena on Caridi's Goals K 2
Briefs: Cocaine Seized in Salta K 3

BOLIVIA

Oil Strike Situation Still Undetermined L 1
Duran on Strike, U.S. Presence L 2
Bedregal, Peru's Wagner Discuss Andean Region [PRESENCIA 18 Jul] L 3

BRAZIL

President Sarney Views Debt Negotiation, Economy M 1
Accepts Bresser's IMF Proposal M 2
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 29 Jul]
Minister on IMF Agreement M 2
25 People Killed in Sao Paulo Prison Riot [EFE] M 3
Senator Favors Creation of Supporting Bloc M 3

CHILE

Finance Minister Buchi on Economic Situation N 1
Navy Commander Comments on Bluem Statements N 2
Buildings Bombed in Santiago, Nearby Cities N 3
Emergency Office, Bank Bombed N 3
PDC Office Bombed [EFE] N 3

COLOMBIA

Justice Minister Orders Trial for Drug Trafficker O 1
Briefs: New USSR Ambassador O 1

VENEZUELA

Arrested FARC Cell Members To Face Tribunals T 1
[AFP]
Briefs: Trade Balance Figures T 1

'TERMS' TO DECIDE CONTADORA SUMMIT PRESENCE

PA250235 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1633 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jul (EFE) -- Mexican diplomatic sources have stated that the Contadora Group will not attend the foreign ministers' meeting -- which is to be held prior to the presidential "summit" -- as an observer because this meeting requires active participation. The sources stated to the daily newspaper EXCELSIOR, that "Contadora is not only a goodwill organization, but also covers more activities (and) should have a more active participation, not one of mere observers."

Likewise, they stated that the presence of the peacemaking group at the meeting prior to the "summit" will depend on the "terms of the invitation," which must include "a clear and open dialogue and, above all, must not be thought that Contadora has changed its position." The sources reaffirmed that the group's peacemaking efforts have been to mediate among the Central Americans on subjects going "beyond" this area but relating to the Central American conflict. The diplomatic sources admitted that Contadora's participation "could determine if a meeting will or will not be held" with the Central American presidents.

The newspaper added that its sources considered that the biggest opposition to the presence of the peacemaking group in the dialogues comes from Costa Rica; they also considered that "President Oscar Arias' statements about Contadora have been very aggressive." They stated that, under these circumstances, the panorama is very confusing, because they had talked about holding a prior deputy foreign ministers meeting and now, when time is running out, they say that it will be a foreign ministers meeting.

The sources noted that the date proposed for this meeting, 27 July, is the day when Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi starts an official visit to Mexico. This event will not allow the Mexican and Venezuelan foreign ministers to be present at the meeting.

The not fully identified sources commented to EXCELSIOR that "it looks like the meeting will have to be postponed and everything will be jammed into the next weeks." They also added that Contadora has not been active in the past months because, in some manner, "the Central Americans have carried the weight of negotiations .. and with the Arias plan, Contadora has been virtually displaced."

BOLIVIAN, PERUVIAN PRESIDENTIAL MEETING POSTPONED

PA242144 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] The La Paz, Bolivia, newspaper HOY reported that the meeting scheduled between the Peruvian and Bolivian presidents has been postponed indefinitely. The foreign ministers decided to postpone the meeting between Alan Garcia and Victor Paz Estenssoro until the foreign ministers hold a series of working sessions, as their binational integration agreements stipulate. The Bolivian newspaper also noted that the Peruvian and Bolivian foreign ministers will meet again in the Bolivian department of Pando at the end of the year. At this meeting, they will discuss the Amazonian integration of both nations.

CABRISAS ADDRESSES 7TH UNCTAD CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

FL292002 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1403 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] Ricardo Cabrisas, president of the Group of 77, today urged the industrialized nations to take a constructive position on the problems of development and to contribute to the success of the Seventh UNCTAD Conference. In a special message to the plenary session, Cabrisas conveyed the concern of the Third World over the rigid stance the industrialized countries adopt toward key problems. The appeal by Cabrisas, who is also the foreign trade minister of Cuba, occurs while the meeting is going through a difficult time because countries like the United States are determined to avoid agreements by using dilatory maneuvers. Cabrisas said the Group of 77 seeks to initiate serious negotiations with the industrialized countries so it can reach agreements that will bring about an economic growth that will benefit everyone.

GATT General Director Arthur Dunkel has recognized that trade currents alone are insufficient to resolve the present imbalances of the international economy. Speaking today at the Seventh UNCTAD Conference he noted that the international situation is characterized by uncertainty for investors, inflationary pressures, and unstable exchange rates which explain low growth and trade. The GATT director said that in 1981-1986 the imports of the 16 most indebted countries went down by one-fourth. This also affected the trading partners of those nations. He stressed that the present UNCTAD conference being held in Geneva, Switzerland, is capable of working in favor of a more integrated international action in the economic area.

TRABAJADORES Commentary

PA262219 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Several sectors from world problem areas are present at the Seventh UNCTAD Conference in Geneva, which will end on 31 July. There are the industrialist countries, both socialist and capitalist; and there are the well-known developing countries. The basic agenda for that meeting is the reactivation of world trade and economy. We bring to our program today an article about that meeting published in the newspaper TRABAJADORES, entitled: VII UNCTAD Conference, a Subject That Must Not Dissolve in Words. Its author, journalist Arnaldo Morales Capo, analyzes what has been discussed up to now at the meeting.

The message sent by Cuban President Fidel Castro to the participants in the meeting recalled that hundreds of millions of children on earth died every year as a result of poverty, and that their tragedy must not be dissolved in words. Fidel Castro also urged substituting confrontation with an agreement that cannot be delayed any longer.

At this time, the 127 countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America -- members of the Group of 77 -- have the support of the socialist bloc, led by the USSR.

While the United States and other Western powers have maintained a delaying position, so no real agreements can be reached for a solution concerning the Third World drama, the USSR exploded a bomb of great economic and political significance at the Seventh UNCTAD Conference: its adherence to the common fund to stabilize the price of staples.

This organization was born a few years ago, after long negotiations within UNCTAD, as a way to support the exports of those countries striving for development, and whose basic products to obtain foreign currency are raw materials.

In these same countries 800 million persons suffer from chronic hunger. Every year, 40 million die for this same reason: 600 million are unemployed or underemployed; 1.5 billion lack medical attention; and 900 million can neither read nor write.

Meanwhile, $2 million is spent every day on the arms race, a foreign debt that has already surpassed $1 billion. [as heard]

Journalist Morales Capo states that, despite their efforts to find a way to solve this problem, those countries find themselves on a deadend street. The lack of markets for their raw materials increases every day, while the economies are victims of the competition against subsidized products, i.e., protectionism, dumping [previous word in English], and the low prices that are always determined by the large buyers.

The drama of this situation increases because the prices of industrial machines and high-technology equipment increase every day. The current U.S. Administration has finished off the victims with its current high-interest monetary policy, which accelerates the process of capital loss in the Third World.

Arnaldo Morales Capo concludes by stating that, as has been foreseen, discussions are taking place at the Seventh UNCTAD Conference that show that the members of the developed capitalist countries are not willing to improve the so-called North-South confrontation. They are not willing to give in by decreasing the amount of their fabulous earnings.

As the Cuban president said, for the developing countries, the time of action, a united action, has arrived. The Geneva debates also must not dissolve in words. This will be the only way in which a more tolerable future can be predicted for the economic relations of the international community.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

STRIKE RESULTS IN DEATH; STREET DISTURBANCES NOTED

FL291808 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Members of the police have shot and wounded two youths during incidents in Santiago neighborhoods where activities took place in support of the strike called yesterday by the country's labor unions in demand of wage increases. Juan Parra was reportedly wounded while a group threw rocks at a grocery store. Angelo de Jesus Pena was shot by a retired policeman. The grocery store is located at 191 Estrella Sahdala Avenue and has been watched by police since the time of the incident in which the young man, Angelo de Jesus Pena, was killed. It was reported that the store is owned by former Policeman Hugo Natonio Cespedes, who together with his brother Rafael, were detained at the Santiago police station.

The other person wounded is Juan Taveras, who was shot by a police patrol officer at 74 La Pina, at (El Ciguelito) neighborhood in the heat of the situation in Santiago neighborhoods late yesterday. It was reported that several barricades were placed on the streets of Santiago, devices exploded, and rocks thrown at local businesses that ignored the call for strike. These events make more difficult the situation prevailing in Santiago.

HAITI

DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE; CASUALTIES REPORTED

Soldiers Fire, Kill 8

PA291747 Paris AFP in Spanish 1716 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 29 Jul (AFP) -- The AFP correspondent at the site of the incident has confirmed that at least eight persons were killed and two newsmen injured today in Port-au-Prince when soldiers fired at demonstrators who were marching along this capital's major avenue.

Two bodies were in a street 30 meters from the AFP office on the corner of Jean Jacques Dessalines Boulevard and Pavee Street.

The AFP correspondent asked the soldiers, who were very nervous, why they had fired.

One of the soldiers told AFP that the demonstrators had tried to disarm them. However, eyewitnesses rejected this version.

Newsman Gary Fevry and Lys Pierre Louis, a photographer who had worked for AFP, were wounded.

The shooting continued this morning in the area of Pavee Street and Des Miracles Street, close to the AFP office, where several Haitian and foreign newsmen took refuge.

Groups Discuss Jeremie Arrests

FL291746 Port-au-Prince Radio Lumiere Network in Creole 1330 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Report from Jeremie by correspondent (Gesse Saint Jean)

[Excerpt] The coordination committee of the democratic organizations in Jeremie at approximately 1800 yesterday held an important meeting at the headquarters [words indistinct] of the Federation of Neighborhood Committees of Grande Anse [Federasyon Komite Katie Grand Anse].

Haitian Armed Forces Major Mr (Doubli); Mr (Jean de Leone), a lawyer and the government representative of the Attorney General's Office; the bishop of Jeremie, Msgr Willy Romelus; Father (Eddy Julien), the head of Caritas in Jeremie; and other prominent figures such as agronomist Jean-Paul Duperval of the Confederation for Democratic Unity and his wife, and others whose names we don't have time to list were present.

The purpose of the meeting was to rule on the reason for the arrest yesterday of a militant of a democratic organization, (Makil Appolon), and other arrests which (?have taken place). Several complaints were made to the major regarding the behavior of some of the enlisted men, who intimidated members of the democratic movements and others, promising to beat, arrest, and execute them. The major and the representative of the State Attorney's Office had to answer many questions. Some of the questions were more important than others. Several speakers took the floor, some to complain and others to set forth their position. According to what was said, an agreement is possible between the democratic organizations and the Army but both sides must make an effort. The military must not terrorize the population and the demonstrators -- the members of the organizations -- must not provoke the military by insulting and cursing them. The military are only human too, it was said.

According to the major, (Makil Appolon) is to be taken to court within the legally prescribed time.

In a future news bulletin, we will give you further details regarding the (Makil Appolon) affair.

We point out that there is a peaceable anti-Macoute demonstration scheduled for this afternoon on the occasion of 29 July. The coordinating committee has already taken measures to ensure that there will be no incidents and that everything wil go off in an orderly fashion. We will inform you at the opportune moment. [passage omitted]

Demonstrators Panic

FL291952 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in Creole 1600 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] [Announcer] People have just started running along the section of the Grande Rue where part of the demonstration has passed. There were many shots fired. We have a reporter following the developments along the Boulevard Jean-Jacques Dessalines [also known as the Grande Rue].

[Mobile Unit 14] [Shouting can be heard in the background] For the time being, there is total panic. People are running in all directions, after participating in the demonstration that the CLF [Coalition for the Final Struggle] and four unions called for today to do away with Macoutism, as they put it in their own words.

Well, right now there are people running down the Rue des Miracles still carrying their signs -- all the demonstrators. There are also many rocks being thrown, following several shots on the Grande Rue. We ourselves were not able to determine exactly where the shots were coming from. We have other colleagues in the area too, who are also following events and who can perhaps give further details. But we ourselves cannot tell exactly what gave rise to this panic. And while we are talking to you now, people are running all over the place and our ears are ringing from the sound of the flying rocks that men are throwing at all windows in the area. Everybody is trying to find a little spot in which to take shelter.

Journalists and everyone else are running like crazy, seeking shelter. I myself am at present passing in front of the BNH [Haitian National Bank]. Car windows are being angrily smashed. There are many cars with smashed windows now. It is extremely difficult for us to describe exactly to you what is happening before our very eyes. Things are happening so quickly and with such intensity, that, in the last analysis, we are speechless.

As we travel slowly I see a Renault 17 parked in front of the bank; they shattered it's back window. I can see a wrecked Daihatsu, a smashed Rocky [jeep]. I can see right now five damaged cars and many shattered store display windows. Because the panic in response to the firing we just heard -- as we were at the corner of Rue Dr Martial Seide and Blvd Jean-Jacques Dessalines -- caused a panic among [sounds of gunfire in background] at least... [changes thought] and as I talk to you here, can you hear the gunfire?

As I talk to you here, I can see a policeman shooting straight ahead of him -- a policeman dressed in olive green. He is standing in the middle of the street. He is firing into the crowd that was here, demonstrating, this morning.

[Announcer] We are going to try to contact the reporter in Mobile Unit 16, which was on the Champ de Mars, where he had examined the security positions around the National Palace. And we point out, also, for Mobile Unit 14: perhaps you couldn't verify it, but we have verified that one person died in the shooting that occurred in the area of Teleco [Telecommunications d'Haiti Building]. There is a person who died close to the intersection on the Grand Rue, perhaps hit by a bullet. We are now going to contact Mobile Unit 16, which is on the Champ de Mars.

[Mobile Unit 16, in progress] ...we were driving around a little, to see whether there were any other barricades. And that's how we heard shooting as we neared the Grande Rue, as [name indistinct] just said. We heard a number of shots being fired in the area where we are now, around the Portail Leogane [the southern end of the Grand Rue]. We noticed people were running. They told us that things were very bad further along the road and not to get any closer to [words indistinct] because [words indistinct]. So that's all we can tell you for now. We will try -- (Clarens) had asked us to see if there are wounded and dead, and we are going to try to do that.

[Announcer] So, there you are. It is 1229. You just heard reports from Mobile Units 14 and 16 on the unfolding of the situation. The demonstration was going along rather calmly.

It began in the Boulevard La Saline area and it seems that when it arrived in the Rue des Miracles area to proceed to the Rue Pavee, shots were fired and people started to react by smashing vehicles and store display windows. And one person was shot near the intersection where the Teleco building is. He is lying on the ground. I have just been informed there is another person who has been shot. There are many shots being fired in the area from what sounds like heavy-caliber weapons. (Clarens)?

[(Clarens)] Precisely, Jacques [no further identification provided], we announce that our reporter (Mike Norton) has just told us he saw four people either wounded or dead, but who in any case are lying on the ground in pools of their own blood where the shooting just occurred. We take this opportunity to instruct our reporters out in the streets, if they are listening to us, to return to the studio, to the base -- because things are pretty dangerous right how, following the panic in the street demonstration, especially since their lives are also very threatened. So we ask our reporters who are in the streets of Port-au-Prince at this time to try to return to base right away.

Demonstrators Damage Court

FL292124 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Our correspondent in Jacmel informs us that last night, following a ceremony held on the occasion of 28 July, demonstrators caused serious damage to the town's Court of Conciliation when they pillaged it and destroyed its archives. A hotel in Jacmel, La Jacmelienne, was also damaged by the demonstrators. According to our correspondent (Pierre Nazon Bruliere), shops are closed and there is no public transportation in Jacmel this morning.

[(Pierre Nazon Bruliere), in Creole] The patriotic gathering held on Tuesday, 28 July, 1987, to commemorate the 72d anniversary of the date the American foreigners landed in Haiti, was very harsh. All the committees of the democratic organizations in Jacmel had joined together to sponsor the soiree. They had asked that noise be made for 15 minutes, starting at midnight, all over Jacmel. Right after that, things heated up. All the demonstrators took to the streets to affirm that there had to be an end to the Macoutes in Haiti.

They went to the Court of Conciliation and sacked it thoroughly. They said the Justice of the Peace of that court seems to employ underhanded tricks to rule incorrectly in cases in Jacmel. So they totally destroyed the court and carted away all the archives and everything else in it.

Then the demonstrators moved on to the La Jacmelienne Hotel -- where, formerly, Jean-Claude Duvalier and his wife came to relax. They also said the hotel's manager, Eric Danies, was a former VIP of the Duvalier regime. They sacked the hotel with a vengeance. The hotel's guards fired some shots into the air to disperse the crowd, but the crowd later returned to the hotel, ripped out the telephones and cut off the electricity. At that point, the police intervened and fired some shots into the air to drive back the demonstrators. The demonstrators then moved on, heading for other places where there were still Macoutes, with the intention of sacking the houses of several people in Jacmel. (?As we said), the atmosphere was extremely tense in Jacmel, where there were many people in the streets as of approximately 0200.

We saw that the population was very excitable this morning and that there were many soldiers in the streets in battle dress, with gas masks on their faces and weapons in their hands, and carrying tear gas grenades. There is much confusion in the center of town. Also, we see that stores are closed. The marketplace is not open. Public transportation is paralyzed. All public and private offices are closed. The climate is very tense in Jacmel.

Catholics March in Gonaives

FL292213 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Report by Radio Metropole correspondent (Edgard Bruno) from Gonaives at 1215 [1615 GMT] -- live]

[Text] [(Bruno), in Creole] Thanks (Clarens) [no further identification provided]. I am speaking to you from Gonaives where at present 300 Catholics -- maybe more -- are marching in the streets protesting the National Government Council [CNG] headed by General Henri Namphy. The demonstration is being sponsored by the Catholic Church in Gonaives. One important aspect of today's demonstration, which merits attention, is that today it is mostly adult women who have taken to the streets against the CNG.

The women's ages range from 40 to 70 and they are chanting slogans hostile to the CNG. We also point out that [break in transmission] impressive. At each corner there are three or four soldiers clad in olive green, billy clubs in one hand, shields in the other, and revolvers on hips. The soldiers had completely occupied Gonaive's parade ground, from which the demonstration was to have begun.

The demonstration is still in the streets. There have been no incidents. The Catholic demonstrators are marching peacefully. I repeat, peacefully. They are singing songs unfavorable to the CNG.

As for the buses from Gonaives that had left for Port-au-Prince, it seems that the situation is not too good for them in the Arcahaie area where there are many difficulties. Some of them have told us that they even had to turn around and come back to Gonaives.

Nevertheless, we can say that at 1155 [1555 GMT] in Gonaives, we don't know what happened, but everyone who was in the marketplace started running. Some of them fell. Others lost belongings. Other than that, there have been no incidents at all. Stores in Gonaives are open. Public offices are open, but there is something important we must point out. The tax office in Gonaives is open but not a single employee went to work today.

As I talk to you from very near the Gonaives marketplace, I am watching several soldiers pass with their clubs and shields in hand. And they are furious! Tension is again rising in Gonaives. The military is everywhere, weapons and shields in hand. We don't know what is going on. Anyway, there is the threat of a panic situation arising now in Gonaives. We are here and following events. We will give further details later. Thank you (Clarens), and good day.

'57' Group Calls Strike

PA300335 Paris AFP in Spanish 0250 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 29 Jul (AFP) -- The "Committee of 57," a group of organizations hostile to the CNG, tonight called for a general strike in this country "until further notice."

The committee is thus trying to obtain the resignation of the CNG, which they describe as "terrorist and fascist," also accusing them of being responsible for the incidents today that caused the death of 8 people and injured some 15.

On the other hand, Msgr Willy Romelus, bishop of Jeremie, in the southeast part of the island, in a message broadcast over Radio Soleil (the Catholic Church's radio station) accused the "foreign countries" that train the Haitian Army and supply ammunition and military aid of being responsible for the "murders" committed in the country.

CEP Holds News Conference

FL290246 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] [First announcer] The Provisional Electoral Council [CEP] held a news conference this morning at the Legislative Palace, the CEP's temporary headquarters, to discuss the CEP's draft budget. (Clarens) [no further identification provided] was there.

[Second announcer, in Creole] [Words indistinct] attended the news conference, which was held this morning. It began at 1030 [1430 GMT] at the Legislative Palace, the CEP's temporary headquarters. During the introduction, we were able to see the eight out of nine members were present; CNG representative Napoleon Eugene, a lawyer, was the absent member. He did not have any means of transportation -- it was explained -- and that was why he could not ge there in time to attend the conference.

The CEP began its news conference by discussing the money problem in the draft electoral decree, the budget necessary for that draft decree, the draft electoral law. The members of the CEP were introduced and CEP President Dr Ernst Mirville opened the news conference by pointing out all the difficulties the CEP has already encountered and saying how difficult the CEP's job is. He said the CEP is caught between two forces. On one side, there are the reactionary forces -- the Macoutes -- which, as Emmanuel Ambroise [no further identification provided] explained, don't want elections to be held. On the other side, there are extremists who also do not want elections in Haiti.

CEP Treasurer Reverend Alain Rocourt highlighted the need for honest elections in Haiti. He said there is little time left for the CEP and the CEP wants to remain independent. That is why they sent the CGN that budget, to see how much the CEP will need in order to do all it must so elections can be held the way the Haitian people want elections to be held -- honestly, freely, and democratically.

Rev Rocourt also explained why the CEP has asked the CNG to give the CEP four-wheel drive vehicles and communications equipment, and why they asked it to buy a building on Delmas Road -- so the CEP would have a proper, accessible, well-equipped headquarters. They need vehicles that can get around rapidly in the provinces and the communications equipment is to permit them to communication from one province to the other without difficulty, so that the elections will be honest and open and with all the light necessary thrown on the proceedings.

We are going to listen to CEP President Mirville, who explained how difficult the CEP's job is and who discussed the difficulties the CEP has already encountered.

[Begin Mirville recording, in Creole] The CEP's job is not just a little difficult! It is a murderous job. A murderous job in every sense. A murderous job [words indistinct] because people have begun to die along the path leading to the elections. Again, a murderous job because the CEP has encountered many problems and hassles along its path -- and this before it was even officially formed, before it even showed its face in public. When it finally appeared and began working, it got sandwiched between two powerful currents: the reactionaries on the right and the extremist forces on the left. The reactionaries on the right don't want to hear anything about the CEP because the CEP represents change. And as I have said before, the CEP represents a change. As we said in a news conference held here, it represents a quiet revolution. So it is normal for those who do not want a change to begin kicking, to begin reacting.

As for the extremist forces of the left, a part of them does not want elections held. And when we take a close look, we see they are maneuvering every way they can to destroy the spirit of work which would lead to the holding of elections. Another part of the leftists would like the CEP to do everything and to do it fast. We cannot go too fast, because the CEP is a new institution. So we are, simultaneously, felling the trees, clearing the land, watering, and digging foundations. There was nothing here before. Nothing was done in advance. We have to get a grip on ourselves, so that we can lay the bricks. And we would not like to go so fast that we don't do things properly. So we can't go too fast. The people have told us, philosophically and wisely, that all the haste in the world will not make the sun come up any faster.

Then, too, we cannot do everything ourselves because the CEP has a particular role. It has its limits. The CEP'
s job is to organize the elections. And there are people who don't fully understand what it means to organize elections or who would like to be able to not understand. It does not mean merely sitting down and writing the electoral law. The elections entail more than just the electoral law. [Words indistinct] for us to write the electoral law, but it is also our job to execute the electoral law. We must put it into effect. And that involves many things, and therefore means much work. So, we have to set up a brand-new institution, an institution which has never as yet existed in Haiti. [end recording]

10 Peasants 'Murdered'

PA291337 Paris AFP in Spanish 1325 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 29 Jul (AFP) -- Ten peasants, members of the Tet Ensemble Group, who were returning home after being discharged from the hospital in Jean Rabel, were murdered on Monday near the city. This was reported this morning by Radio Soleil, the Haitian Catholic Church radio station. The new wave of killings was learned following the statements made by the 2 survivors of the group of 12 peasants.

BARROW NOTES PLANS 'TO STRENGTHEN' NICARAGUAN TIES

FA261911 Paris AFP in Spanish 2244 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Belize City, 23 Jul (AFP) -- Commenting on his recent visit to Managua, Foreign Minister Dean O. Barrow announced here that Belize is planning to strengthen its relations with Nicaragua.

During an exclusive interview with AFP, Barrow reported that during his visit to Managua on 7 July, he agreed with [Nicaraguan] Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, to "make efforts to promote programs that will lead to the strengthening of relations" between Belize and Nicaragua.

In this regard, Barrow mentioned the possiblity of establishing exchange programs so that Nicaraguans can study English in Belize.

He also said Nicaragua has requested of the Belizean government the placet to appoint Oscar Tellez as Nicaraguan ambassador to Belize. Tellez is in charge of the Central American Division of the Nicaraguan Foreign Relations Ministry.

He added that Belize is even analyzing the possibility of appointing an honorary consul to Nicaragua.

During his meeting with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, Barrow assured Ortega that Belize supports Nicaragua's right to determine its own destiny and that it maintains the principle that no one has the right to attempt to overthrow, for ideological reasons, a legitimately established government.

He also told Ortega that Belize will not provide any kind of aid to the Nicaraguan contras.

ARIAS SAYS PRESIDENTIAL SUMMIT OBSTACLES 'LIFTED'

PA290258 Paris AFP in Spanish 0013 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] San Jose, 28 Jul (AFP) -- Today, at the conclusion of a 2-day tour through Central America, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias announced that the obstacles preventing the holding of a summit meeting of Central American chiefs of state "have been removed." On arriving at San Jose, Arias affirmed that "the presidential meeting" on 6-7 August in Guatemala "is guaranteed." He added: "I trust the summit will be successful. I am returning optimistic from my tour through the other four Central American capitals."

Arias said the two previous foreign ministers' meetings prior to the presidents' meeting have also been "secured." The first meeting will include the Contadora Group's assistance and will take place on 31 July and 1 August in Honduras. In the second meeting, which will take place on 4-5 August in Guatemala, only the Central Americans will participate.

Arias said that differences among the Central American governments remain, but "in all negotiations, the participants must be willing to yield and now there is a conciliatory disposition."

The chief of state said that following his meeting with the other four presidents, "I can say there is the disposition and the will to overcome the differences that exist over the Costa Rican plan for peace in Central America."

Last Sunday Arias went to Managua and Tegucigalpa and on Monday he traveled to San Salvador and Guatemala in an effort to save the summit meeting.

Arias insisted that although the four governments made some objections to the peace plan for the isthmus, "these objections can be overcome if there is the will and a true desire to secure pacification. At this moment there is the disposition and the will to do that."

The president abstained from revealing the details of the observations exposed by his colleagues and said they will be negotiated at the foreign ministers' level and if no agreement is reached then "they will be discussed by the presidents."

In his opinion, "one of the main achievements" of his tour was Nicaragua's agreement to participate in the second meeting, the one not to be attended by Contadora.

President Arias said that Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador "was one of the presidents who made the most frank objections that he [Duarte] believes are essential to achieve peace in the region, but his objections can be overcome."

Arias affirmed: "There will be no problem in resolving differences if there is a conciliatory spirit and there is that. This is why I will never regret having made this trip."

Arias said that in spite of differences between governments such as that of El Salvador and that of Nicaragua, "an agreement can be reached" at the presidents' meeting and "this is the purpose of the prior foreign ministers' meeting."

President Arias admitted that "there are some differences" between the U.S. Goverment and the Costa Rican peace plan, but, he affirmed, "the other Western democracies have categorically backed the initiative because it is based on pacification and democratization and because they know that there is no lasting peace without a firm foundation."

The Reagan administration has been opposed to, among other aspects, the suspension of military aid to the anti-Sandinist rebels, a matter that is one of the fundamental elements of the Arias plan. In this regard, Arias said he is prepared to meet with delegates of the Salvadoran guerrillas as he did with representatives of the Nicaraguan contras "to see if there is an agreement on respect for peace agreements and a cease-fire and to see if they renounce receiving foreign military aid."

Arias noted that as President Duarte has said, the Salvadoran guerrillas are receiving aid from "the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Nicaragua." Arias stated: "Neither the Salvadoran guerrillas nor the Nicaraguan contras will be signing any agreement [reached by the Central American presidents] but it is necessary to have goodwill from all the parts to make agreements effective."

President Oscar Arias stated: "Despite the fact that there are very different positions, our proposal is an effort to build bridges to unite wills. We are convinced we can reach important agreements at the presidential meeting."

ARIAS MEETS OPPOSITION LEADERS IN NICARAGUA

PA291940 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Text] Following his meeting with Daniel Ortega, President Oscar yesterday held separate meetings with religious, political, and business leaders of the Nicaraguan opposition. Within 1 hour [as heard], he met with Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, Violeta Chamorro; owner of the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA, and with the opposition's Democratic Coordinating Board.

The 1-hour meeting Arias and Chamorro held took place within a cordial and personal atmosphere; the head of state conveyed a friendly message. In the late afternoon, President Arias left for Honduras where he met with Jose Azcona Hoyo last night.

FMLN SUPPORTS ARIAS' CENTRAL AMERICAN PROPOSAL

PA290314 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Communique issued by FMLN General Command in El Salvador on 28 July]

[Text] The FMLN General Command has followed with deep interest the evolution of President Oscar Arias' efforts to achieve peace in Central America. We express our complete readiness and desire to hold the meeting suggested by President Arias anywhere in our national territory, a meeting which would be attended by members of this General Command.

As stated by President Arias through the media, we also think it would be advisable to exchange opinions regarding peace and to be able to state our views and readiness to contribute to the peace efforts promoted by President Arias. We are prepared to discuss topics like a cease-fire, an end to the logistical support to all forces, and anything that would be conducive to peace in Central America.

The FMLN recently published an 18-point proposal for humanization of the conflict in El Salvador which we feel would be a contribution to the peace process in the region. This proposal contains points in which President Arias has expressed an intererst. We can make the operational agreements to hold this meeting as soon as possible, by mutual agreement, through President Arias' Foreign Ministry and our political-diplomatic commission.

FMLN General Command.

[Signed] Commander Shafik Jorge Handal, Commander Leonel Gonzalez, Commander Roberto Roca, Commander Ferman Cienfuegos, and Commander Joaquin Villalobos.

El Salvador, 28 July 1987

MILITARY GROUP SAYS GOVERNMENT 'CORRUPTED' ARMY

PA290326 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0203 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- An alleged military faction reiterated today "there is no willingness to win the war," and charged that the Armed Forces is being "corrupted" [desnaturalizada] by the ruling party, the Christian Democratic Party.

The National Military Council (CMN), which claims to speak for an important sector of the Armed Forces, issued a communique today stating that "it is not true that the war is being won."

According to the communique, the Army has been subjected to a process of "taming" that prevents it from halting "the strength of the subversion: its front organizations."

This military communique is the second one sent to the media by the CMN, and -- according to official sources -- "it is of no major importance, and only seeks to divide the Army."

However, the rightist sectors of the country have insisted in recent months that they "are tied" to President Napoleon Duarte's government -- although they admit the Army is making efforts -- and therefore they "cannot definitely win the war." [sentence as received]

Some of these rightist sectors have stated that "the war is business, and therefore there is no political willingness to put a definite end to the war."

Captain "Bravo S-III" signs the document, and charges the government and the Armed Forces high command of carrying out this "taming" that "creates favorable conditions for the guerrilla strategy."

The CMN also criticizes the lack of "energy and firmness of the Armed Forces" in the recent violent clashes between security forces and trade unions.

On the other hand, Captain "Bravo S-III" denies that the civil war that began 7 years ago "has been won" as Colonel Mauricio Vargas recently stated.

The colonel, member of the Salvadoran joint chiefs of staff, said that the strictly military war is "stable and the guerrillas do not have any possibility of winning."

However, the CMN stated that "the lack of willingness to win the conflict has favored the guerrillas, who have been strengthened by front organizations in charge of creating bases of support that will allow them to resist the war."

In conclusion, the communique calls on the military men to be on alert and not allow the Armed Forces to be denaturalized "by the current politicians and the unworthy military chiefs."

VENCEREMOS CLAIMS HONDURAN TROOP INCURSION

PA291621 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 26 Jul 87

[Text] On Thursday, 23 July [words indistinct] Honduran Army troops crossed into Salvadoran territory and reached Laguna Seca, northern San Miguel Department. The Honduran soldiers who crossed into our territory clashed with FMLN guerrillas who were in the area. Following the clash, [words indistinct] and traces of blood were found, which proves that the Honduran soldiers suffered casualties. It was also reported that the Honduran soldiers machinegunned the home of 50-year-old Adilio Sabarria. The soldiers destroyed the roof of Mr Sabarria's home. It was also learned that the Honoduran soldiers tried to frighten the people with death threats. Mrs Maria de Jesus Martinez, a 60-year-old woman, and 10-year-old [words indistinct] in serious condition following an attack, with grenades, by the Honduran soldiers in that area.

CEREZO, COSTA RICA'S ARIAS DISCUSS PEACE EFFORTS

PA300005 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Passage within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] President Vinicio Cerezo and Costa Rican President Oscar Arias met this afternoon at the Santo Tomas Farm. They were accompanied by their foreign ministers. After exchanging viewpoints on Arias' peace (?plan), the two heads of state made statements to Guatemalan and Costa Rican newsmen.

Oscar Arias arrived at the [name indistinct] Military Airport from El Salvador where he was greeted by Vice President Roberto Carpio, who accompanied Arias to the Santo Tomas Farm. The Costa Rican president arrived in a Mexican jet followed by Costa Rican aircraft carrying 15 Costa Rican newsmen. President Vinicio Cerezo welcomed his counterpart behind closed doors in the big house at the Santo Tomas Farm. Afterward, they headed for the (?balcony) where a news conference was held. During the news conference, Cerezo Arevalo reaffirmed that there is a positive attitude in the area toward this meeting:

[Cerezo] "In general, we encountered a positive attitude in Central America toward this meeting. Although there are many [words indistinct] President Arias and I foresee that the meeting will be held in a positive spirit [words indistinct]."

President Arias just said that foreign policy in certain countries has changed. Has Guatemala's position toward the Arias peace plan changed?

[Cerezo] "Of course not; foreign policy changes, but this does not mean that [words indistinct]. We maintain a positive attitude toward the Arias plan [words indistinct]."

Obstacles to the summit such as [words indistinct] demanded by Jose Napoleon Duarte can be overcome, said Arias.

[Arias] "(?That is not) an insurmountable problem. Our agenda deadlines are very short. However, [words indistinct]. I believe this issue can be discussed."

[Words indistinct] statements about an alleged struggle between Arias and him [Duarte] to achieve political leadership in the region contained in a confidential Sandinist (?government) document.

[Cerezo] "[Words indistinct] we thought that has nothing to do with reality [words indistinct] decided to consolidate efforts to draft a peace plan for Central America. This is not a problem of leadership; it is a problem of searching for agreements [words indistinct]."

Finally, Vinicio Cerezo admitted that there have been some changes in Nicaragua's foreign policy toward the [word indistinct].

[Cerezo] "There has been certain variations in Nicaragua's position. We no longer encounter such a rigid position and [words indistinct]. For example, as you will recall, they had decided not to participate in a new foreign ministers' meeting and [words indistinct] have agreed to participate [words indistinct] we find interest in reaching agreements in discussing points dealing with internal democratization and the commitment to not provide military help to (?rebel) groups, and so on.

"At any rate, we will see what Nicaragua's definitive position will be on the day of the presidential summit; however, we have (?already made some achievements)."

Meanwhile, the Costa Rican president today was optimistic about the Esquipulas II summit scheduled to take place on 6-7 August. According to Arias, there is a consensus among his counterparts to participate in that meeting.

[Arias] "I feel optimistic; I feel the upcoming meeting in Guatemala is a test of the good judgment of the five Central American heads of state. Central American people aspire to and demand peace with (?great decency). However, there are certain doubts; there are suggestions to make changes that I am willing to accept as long as all our countries agree on them."

Differences on issues such as disarmament and democratization, which are contained in President Arias' peace proposal, will be discussed in the two foreign ministers meetings to be held prior to the presidential summit, Arias said.

[Arias] "I believe that in those two meetings we will find out what the differences are among the governments; we will try to find agreements on those points where agreement can be reached. We will leave for the presidential summit those points in which the foreign ministers cannot reach agreements. Undoubtedly, we will be able to achieve more in this way."

Arias also played down a supposed Sandinist government document regarding the upcoming summit and denied any claim that Vinicio Cerezo or he are trying to achieve political leadership in Central America.

[Arias] "First, I cannot confirm that such a document came from the Nicaraguan Government. I do not know that to be so; they denied it. Thus, I must not think that [words indistinct] of the Managua government. On my part, I am not trying to achieve leadership in Central America.

"The truth is that the only reason I presented a peace proposal to my Central American brothers, who do not enjoy peace -- mainly Nicaragua and El Salvador -- is because I, for matters of principle, would like peace, democracy, and liberty enjoyed by us in Costa Rica to be enjoyed by those peoples as well."

[Words indistinct] is his objective for Costa Rica, Oscar Arias said.

[Arias] "The war in Nicaragua has very terrible consequences for Costa Rica. We already have 150,000 Nicaraguans living in San Jose. As with a disease, we must tackle the roots, the cause of the disease.

The cause of this migration and the consequences of this migration of Nicaraguans into Costa Rica is the war in Nicaragua."

The Costa Rican head of state ruled out that there could be an obstacle to the upcoming Esquipulas II meeting scheduled to take place in Guatemala.

[Arias] "No, I believe the meeting will take place. I do not believe anyone will now try to prevent that meeting from taking place. The two foreign ministers meetings and confirmed attendance at the presidential summit on 6-7 August here in Guatemala are very important steps forward."

The issue of the Central American parliament, supposedly one of the aspects in which there could be political rivalry between Arias and Cerezo, will also be analyzed at the summit, Arias said.

[Arias] Well, the future of the Central American parliament is discussed in our peace proposal; of course, there are no problems with this topic. We have [word indistinct] and unconditionally supported it."

Arias also said his peace proposal is only an important step, but not as important for the area as an agreement reached through the Contadora Group.

[Arias] "As I view the peace proposal, it is an important and significant step within a more thorough process, the Contadora process, to achieve a lasting peace in the area. Therefore, it would be an important step, but it would not be enough, because our peace proposal leaves out very important points that are included in the Contadora document. We did not include them, because we are trying to involve ourselves in a simpler effort to achieve an agreement in an easier way.

For example: What will be the future of foreign advisers in Central America? We do not discuss this. In general, we do not discuss anything pertaining to disarmament, which is a major problem.

"While Contadora drafted a number of documents, our peace proposal is contained in only two pages."

INTERIOR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON EMBASSY INCIDENT

PA291340 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1235 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Communique of the Public and International Relations Directorate of the Interior Ministry -- issued in Managua on 28 July]

[Text] The Interior Ministry reports that at 1530 on 28 July 1987, Roger Nelson Rocha insisted on getting into the U.S. Embassy, from where he had been expelled by embassy officials a few minutes earlier. When the policeman guarding the entrance to the embassy ordered him to leave, Nelson Rocha attacked him, which resulted in a fight.

Another citizen by the name of Armando Hernandez Castillo who happened to be passing by tried to convince Nelson Rocha to leave. However, taking advantage of Hernandez Castillo's intervention, Nelson Rocha tried to enter the embassy by force. When the policeman ordered him to stop, Nelson Rocha disobeyed the order, after which the policemen fired his weapon twice. Nelson Rocha, wounded in one leg, was then taken inside the facilities by embassy personnel and transferred to a health center.

The reason Rocha tried to enter the embassy by force are unknown, as hundreds of Nicaraguan citizens enter the facilities daily with absolute freedom.

At the beginning, embassy officials offered to cooperate with the investigations; however, this offer was not taken because; according to them, they did not have the State Department's authorization.

The Interior Ministry will continue to investigate the incident, and will inform our people of the results.

Managua, 28 Jul 1987

Note Requests U.S. Cooperation

PA300400 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0328 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Foreign Ministry note to U.S. Embassy in Managua, dated 29 July]

[Text] The Foreign Minister courteously greets the Honorable Embassy of the United States America on the occasion of referring to the incident which occurred on 28 July 1987 in front of that diplomatic mission's installations. This was reported by the Ministry of Interior through Communique No 2886-18 which was issued on the same day the events occurred. A copy of the communique is attached to this note.

With the intention of continuing with the investigation process begun by the Sandinist police authorities, the foreign minister reasserts in the most courteous way its request that the U.S. Embassy give its cooperation and allow our national authorities to enter the diplomatic mission's installations and carry out the appropriate investigations with the embassy personnel.

This same request was presented yesterday to the diplomatic mission's chief of security -- both by Commander Doris Tijerino, national chief of the Sandinist police, and Roberto Vargas, a Foreign Ministry official.

The Foreign Ministry wishes to reassert that the national authorities will continue to protect the mission's installations at all times, in strict abidance with the international laws and Article 22, Paragraph W of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which states the following: The host country has the special obligation of adopting all the adequate measures to protect the mission installations against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the mission's tranquillity.

The foreign minister avails himself of the occasion to reassert to the Honorable Embassy of the United States the assurances of his highest consideration.

Managua, 29 July 1987

D'ESCOTO ON SUMMIT, CLARIFIED CONTADORA ROLE

PA290321 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Jul 87

["Exclusive" interview with Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman by unidentified reporter; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Foreign Minister D'Escoto referred to Nicaragua's participation in the meeting of foreign ministers prior to the Central American presidential summit scheduled for 6-7 August in Guatemala.

[D'Escoto] We have already told Guatemala that despite certain irregularities concerning preparations for the summit, Nicaragua agrees to participate in the meeting proposed by Guatemala. However, it is important for us to again insist that Contadora always be present at all meetings in this peace process to achieve peace and detente in Central America.

In addition, it is also important to stress the indivisibility of Contadora and its Support Group. Regarding this, we think it is deplorable that Contadora was not invited to a meeting that will be held in Guatemala on the eve of the summit. We think this is negative. However, we would like to think it was done this way because the meeting will not involve any in-depth negotiations. The purpose of this meeting will be to discuss points for the agenda and clarify certain details needed to hold the summit.

Regarding the first meeting, we also think a serious mistake was made be excluding the Support Group. We insist on the indivisibility of Contadora and its Support Group. Since its creation in 1985, the Support Group or Lima Group has been present at all our meetings and efforts for peace and detente in Central America.

Although we agree to participate in these meetings, we insist that we cannot accept these irregularities as a precedent that could be repeated in the future.

We also think Contadora should not be misunderstood. Contadora, as a negotiating group, convokes the meetings. We do not call Contadora to a meeting. This does not mean that at any time any or all Central American countires cannot suggest to Contadora a date for a meeting. In this case, we should have asked Contadora to call a meeting to help us find a consensus prior to the meeting.

Therefore, we are stating in a letter to Guatemala and the other Central American countries that Contadora's role must not be misinterpreted. We are saying that Contadora, as a negotiating group, must call the meetings.

It is also evident that, although Contadora will participate in the Honduras meeting the meeting must be presided over by Contadora regardless of the fact that Honduras is the host country. All Contadora meetings must be presided over by Contadora. For the sake of peace and in an effort to contribute to the meeting's convocaton, rather than postpone the summit 1 more day, Nicaragua has agreed to attend the meeting despite these irregularities.

[Reporter] President Duarte has said he doubts any results will be attained at the summit, and Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams once said the conditions were not present for the summit. Comrade foreign minister, following an analysis of the regional situation, do you think the Central American presidential summit will attain positive results?

[D'Escoto] We intend to help however we can so the presidential summit is not only held but that it is successful. This means attaining an agreement, however minimal, that allows the Central American presidents to ascertain that these summits are valuable and important, and that they are welcome to attend another meeting -- we hope that there is another meeting. Consequently, it is evident that Assistant Secretary of State Abrams will say the conditions are not present. This proves the United States has exerted and will exert itself to the utmost to foil the meeting -- meaning that the Guatemala summit is either postponed or canceled indefinitely.

[Reporter] Coincidentially, Elliott Abrams is currently touring the Contadora countries. What is your view on this?

[D' Escoto] Well, he is the spokesman for U.S. interventionism and must be seeking a way to continue exerting pressure in the arrogant way that characterizes the Reagan administration. He must be trying to exert pressure on those countries but I...[changes thought] this does not worry me because Contadora has shown its willingness to attain peace and reasserted its pledge to defend the fundamental principles of international laws; and it is fully convinced peace is respect for others rights -- the same rights the United States stubbornly refuses to respect. However, I do not think the United States will be able to sway Contadora's efforts to attain peace or its decision to continue the negotiation process to attain peace in Central America.

[Reporter] When is Costa Rican President Oscar Arias expected in Managua?

[D'Escoto] Well, we understand that he will arrive on Sunday.

TINOCO RETURNS TO MANAGUA FROM GUATEMALA

PA240422 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco returned to Managua today after his trip to Guatemala, where he met with President Vinicio Cerezo. [passage omitted]

OBANDO Y BRAVO SUPPORTS ARIAS PEACE PLAN

PA282002 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1515 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Text] Managua, 27 Jul (DPA) -- Miguel Obando y Bravo, the Nicaraguan cardinal, announced today he supports the "Arias plan," which proposes political negotiations for ending the Central American crisis, according to what the prelate told a private radio station in Managua.

The religious leader supports the plan in the hope the plan proposed by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias will bring peace and harmony to the region's countries.

Obando y Bravo met with President Oscar Arias in Managua yesterday during the 8-hour visit that the Costa Rican president made to Nicaragua, but he did not make any statements regarding the meeting.

Cardinal Obando y Bravo said that poverty and injustice in Central America must be overcome. He also expressed his rejection of any foreign meddling in the Central American problems by pointing out that the best thing is that "no instruments of death arrive from any side."

In the interview, Obando y Bravo did not refer to the particulars of the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran conflicts, although he announced that in the recent bishops' meeting in Costa Rica, he requested that the U.S. bishops try to support the illegal Central American citizens in the United States.

BORGE CITES 'THOUSANDS' OF EPS SOLDIERS ARRESTED

PA252300 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2113 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] Managua, 25 Jul (REUTER) -- A Nicaraguan judge advocate announced today that in the past 6 months, 2,318 Sandinist soldiers have been arrested and have faced military courts for having violated human rights during the war being waged against U.S.-backed rebels.

Speaking to hundreds of foreign writers and editors, Judge Advocate Alvaro Ramirez said that those facing military courts include 465 officers. He did not say how many have been found guilty and did not explain what specific crimes were committed. His statement was made at the ceremony to close the International Book Fair.

Interior Minister Tomas Borge was also present. He said that his government, which arrived in power 8 years ago, through the Sandinist revolution, is making every effort to ensure that human rights are respected in Nicaragua. He noted: "This is why there are thousands of military men in jail." He added: "When they pleaded that they had committed those crimes in defense of the revolution, we told them there is no ideological or political justification for violating human rights."

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS U.S. EMBASSY 'MEDDLING'

PA291906 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1815 GMT 29 Jul 87

["Note" issued by Foreign Ministry addressed to the U.S. Embassy in Panama -- date and place not given]

[Text] The Panamanian Foreign Ministry sends its kind regards to the distinguished U.S. Embassy, and has the honor to refer to a communique that the U.S. Embassy issued and released to the Panamanian media yesterday.

The Panamanian Foreign Ministry communicates to the U.S. Embassy that the privileges, immunities, and considerations that have been granted to it through bilateral agreements and the 1961 Vienna Convention, do not include the prerogative to use such terms and express such a position when addressing the Panamanian Government or when releasing its opinions on governmental actions and decisions.

In addition, the Foreign Ministry wants to warn the U.S. Embassy that similar, earlier U.S. communiques were described to the OAS Permanent Council as an unacceptable meddling in Panama's internal affairs.

By expressing the Panamanian Government's concern about the way in which the U.S. Embassy in Panama describes and deals with the open attempts of the local media to cause violence by constantly inciting actions aimed at disturbing the constitutional order and overthrowing the current government, the Foreign Ministry renews and reiterates the Panamanian Government's decision to maintain public order and preserve the security of the state through the means which the current laws and the Constitution confer on it.

The Panamanian Government is also concerned about the way in which the discrediting campaigns against Panamanian Government officials and diplomats have begun to acquire the same intent as those of the local, seditious, political groups. The Foreign ministry wonders whether the ulterior motive for this reason is the establishment of a regime that permits a usage of the U.S. military installations and troops stationed by the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, and that is willing to negotiate the presence of U.S. military bases in Panama after 1999. The Panamanian Government absolutely refuses to negotiate the country's sovereignty, dignity, and independence; the greatest supporter and guardian of that position is the Panamanian people.

To conclude, the Panamanian Foreign Ministry -- referring to the 1961 Vienna Convention provisions on the behavior of diplomats accredited to the host country -- points out that a continuation of the actions that led us to issue this note will be considered as a hostile action against the Panamanian Government.

The Panamanian Foreign Ministry uses this opportunity to reiterate to the distinguished U.S. Embassy the expression of its highest and most distinguished esteem.

DIAZ HERRERA TELEVISION INTERVIEW ON SITUATION

PA300035 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2335 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Interview with Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, retired, by Mario Rognoni; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Rognoni] Retired Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, how are you at this moment, physically and otherwise?

[Diaz Herrera] Yes, Mario, considering our special situation, we are alright, physically well. Stable, I would say. There are no special problems; of course, with the desire of being with my family. My brother is logically part of my emotional -- and why not say it -- spiritual life, in the sense that we would like to stay together. Since the early hours of the morning of the 27th I have had talks especially with the assistant district attorney, at the National Department of Investigations, and I have already given testimony which has no doubt been published, so there is little to add to that. This part is already recorded, I repeat, in the statements I made to the assistant district attorney, so I prefer not to talk about those things because it is unnecessary.

[Rognoni] Roberto, do you have any special wish, within the circumstances?

[Diaz Herrera] Yes, as a matter of fact. Aside from our personal cost, as a man, there has been extraordinary cost in all senses, on the part of my wife, my adolescent children, and above all the smaller ones. So, I would like to be able to see them. I have not been able to do it since we were separated, and that is for me a priority, and I request that I be allowed this special attention. Another request, which is both human and spiritual, the possibility -- and I hope it is not asking too much -- that the family's spiritual adviser in the last few months, at least in the last 2 months, Msgr Oscar Brown be given the opportunity to see us, so that we could talk with him. That is what I can tell you right now.

[Rognoni] Thank you, Robert.

Diaz Herrera's Wife on Welfare

PA300024 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2329 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Interview with Maigualida Diaz Herrera by Mario Rognoni date and place not specified -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Rognoni] Maigualida, essentially we wish to ask you how you are and how are the other members of your family?

[Maigualida] Well, we have been here since Monday. We have been treated very well. Female workers have been assigned to us who have given us all we need. My children, my mother, and I feel well.

[Rognoni] Within the framework of all that has happened, we assume that your immediate family has had support from and contact with the rest of your family?

[Maigualida] I do not understand the question. Do you want to know if the family outside has had contact with us? No. I have been in contact with my husband. I hope to be able to speak with him today. What I am most concerned about at this moment is that we may all soon be in Venezuela, and that my husband will come as soon as possible to meet with us there, and make a normal life in Venezuela.

[Rognoni] Is there any additional message that you would like to send to your friends, your relatives, your acquaintances?

[Maigualida] I hope there will not be any struggle in Panama that will bring additional problems. I hope all Panamanians, after living through this experience, will think things over and that a true peace will region in Panama. Once again I repeat that our concern and our objective at this time is for my children to lead a normal life from now on with my husband in Venezuela. I want to send a message to our relatives and friends in Panama that we are all well; do not worry about us. They are advised that we are going to meet in Caracas.

SUPREME COURT DEEMS DIAZ HERRERA ARREST LEGAL

PA300108 Panama City Television Nacional in Spanish 0015 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] The Supreme Court of Justice has ruled that the arrest of Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, (retired) and his followers during the raid into his residence, which was carried out on Monday, is legal. The information was issued by Dr Jose Guillermo Broce, secretary general of the Supreme Court of Justice. He said the court's ruling was issued after a meeting which began at 0800 and concluded at 0000 last night. The resolution was approved by a 7 to 2 vote; Magistrates Camilo Perez and Rodrigo Molina voted against the resolution.

The ruling states that 33 people were legally arrested. The court has ordered that the Minors' Court take over custody of four minors, including Diaz Herrera's son, Dr Broce added. Referring to the 12 people on which no report was issued by the prosecutor's office, Dr Broce said the plenum suspended the hearing because the prosecutor's office stated there was no evidence about the arrests. The report from the prosecutor's office to the court does not lists Mrs Maigualida Gamboa de Diaz, Herrera's wife, Dr Broce stated.

Rejects Habeas Corpus Writ

PA291515 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1459 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Panama, City, 29 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Supreme Court early this morning rejected a writ of "habeas corpus" for Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, retired, and the 45 people arrested along with him at his residence.

It was explained that the Supreme Court's ruling is based on the fact that the assistant prosecuting attorney's office claims that Diaz Herrera as well as the others arrested during the military attack, have acted against the "state's domestic personality" ["personalidad interna del estado"]. [passage omitted]

DIAZ HERRERA'S FAMILY TRAVELS TO VENEZUELA

PA300148 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0127 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Panama City, 29 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera's wife, Maigualida, her four children, and her mother traveled this afternoon [as received] to Venezuela.

Sources at Omar Torrijos Airport in this capital revealed to ACAN-EFE that the Diaz Herrera family boarded the regular "Air Panama" flight to Caracas at 1945 (0045 GMT Thursday].

EL DIA INTERVIEWS NORIEGA ON ARMED FORCES

PA292233 Mexico City El DIA in Spanish 23 Jul 87 p 13

["Exclusive interview with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces, FDP, by special reporter Frida Modak, at the FDP headquarters in Panama City on 22 July]

[Text] [Modak] General, there is a question I must ask. Why is your presence at the command the target of attacks? What permits or prevents this presence?

[Noriega] Precisely, the FDP has been a military organization that is different since they became active in the country's life in 1968 when General Torrijos and other officers -- another generation of officers -- staged a military coup d'etat and became involved in our constitutional life. In a letter to Senator Kennedy, Torrijos said then that an armed force of a different nature had been created. It was an armed force that had become separated from the oligarchy that issued the orders to keep the armed force at its whim. It was an armed force that had become separated from the bad priests, quote, unquote, a phrase used by Torrijos.

We have been developing that military organization and have led it to become an active participant in the people's work. This military organization is not foreign to the economic, social, and political conditions of the people around it. We have made these Armed Forces part of the country's development; we have made them popular. We have made them creative in the sense that our men do not spend time at the garrisons playing war games. They go to the fields to work with the peasants and the workers. This gives a social meaning to the men in uniform.

Therefore, this organization is an obstacle to the old Panamanian oligarchy. It is an obstacle to the old agents of the old colonialism who have been servants of foreign powers since 1904. Therefore, this organization becomes a problem and an obstacle when it is said that Contadora needs military advice regarding the dialogue for Central America.

This is the entire problem. If we had not spoken about that; if we had not ever come out and stood firm on the issue of nonintervention and the people's self-determination, we would not have any problems today.

[Modak] Your remark touches on someting that is very controversial in democratic Latin countries. Could it be said that what happened to Panama's military involves a new relationship between civilians and the military, a relationship that has changed a lot since the times of the independence?

[Noriega] That is correct. If we take a look at history from 1968 to 1970, we will see that there were civilian governments that had failed and a change occured tilting the balance toward the military. The military officers seized power; and in the takeover in South America in Peru and Ecuador there was a search for social sensibility.

The current trend is toward a democratization and when the military officers relinquish power they realize they cannot live isolated. They must participate more and become part of the society in a more humble way to share with the members of the society and help them develop socially.

Within the necessary concept of change for the military, we are witnessing a merger and a unity between soldiers and civilians. This puts into practice what a soldier and an army, which is the people's armed branch, should be. All this is established when we discuss the massive civic action we are carrying out, which is an example for Latin America and which has rendered such positive results in work with poor people, Indians, farmers, and city dwellers.

[Modak] What is the status of the relationship between the FDP and political sectors within the government, particularly with the president of the republic? This is one of the aspects being questioned. The bottom line is: Who gives the orders in Panama?

[Noriega] Well, precisely, this is the new political concept in Panama. It would be true of another country but each country has its own historical condition and society. But here in Panama, we are a small country. We are a country with 2 million inhabitants. Therefore, we cannot afford to be isolated and to become an elite within a garrison. We must support the president's work and this is what we are doing.

We reach those places where private enterprise and even the central civilian government team cannot reach. This is how we help. Who is benefited by this? The civilian administration, the president. This is the reason for the attacks. They [not further identified] can interpret this as they find it politically fit. However, the truth is that if they were the government they would need the military forces to take of problems in hard-to-reach places.

[Modak] There is a destabilizing action in this crisis. However, there is also the opinion that, at the same time, there is a real economic and social problem. In fact, there is more. It is said that the people are not exactly pleased with aspects of traditional democracy, such as parliamentary elections. The solution proposed is to return to Torrijism in many ways. It seems the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives better satisfied the people's needs than a parliament. In addition, the people want a thorough change in the economic and social policy. [paragraph continues]

[Noriega] That is correct. Within the discontent in Latin America -- and I am speaking specifically about Panama -- there is a major factor: the foreign debt. The foreign debt is so overwhelming and smothering to nations with subsistence economies that any political discontent, however trivial, affects this debt. Therefore, Panama's dependent economy is like a glass filled with water, any additional drop can make it overflow.

This problem leads to the fact that we are experiencing democracies that are imposed, planned, and designed by classic liberal and powerful states. The classic liberal state is the system as the Americans see it, the way they view a democracy in their style without recognizing that each country has its own style and history.

I will repeat what I already said at Harvard: This type of deomcracy failed in Latin America. Each country must have its own style of democracy and it own system of government. Our system of government, which is the most expeditious and of the greatest benefit to the people, is the representation of each individual in a great consortium, which is the people's parliament. It worked out very well because each individual is a member of the corregimiento, which is the nucleus of Panamanian society.

In 1984, we returned to the direct way of choosing representatives, the traditional mechanism known as deputies, legislators, or parliamentarians. They do not represent the nucleus but a certain number of circuits. The deputy is impersonal in his legislation, the corregimiento representative is the local man, the man who knew the problems of landholding or the roads. In other words, I do believe that within the mechanisms of bureaucracy we will have to return to the system of corregimiento representatives. Man can solve the problems of his corregimiento faster in that way. In addition, justice is more expeditious because the people know where to go. Under the other system of legislators, the people have to go through too much red tape and it is harder for the legislator to tend to so many needs.

[Modak] What are the objectives in doing that? What do the people understand as rectification?

[Noriega] The real objectives in returning to the old corregimiento system is that political groups, the groups that are experts on politics, should create the mechanisms. We are recommending the creation of commissions for political work so they can make consultations and the necessary adjustments. This is being one so the adjustments will not go from the top to the bottom but from the bottom to the top.

[Modak] In any situation there is also a factor that comes from abroad. It is the well-known destabilization technique. How do you view this situaition?

[Noriega] Panama cannot escape the classic pattern of destabilization. Panama is being economically smothered. It is experiencing political turmoil and its public order is being disrupted. In addition, it is being discredited abroad and its leaders are being insulted. This is the typical pattern when one tries to subject and eliminate somebody. Where is this pattern being created? It definitely comes from the United States, regardless of who is organizing it, or whether they are isolated or coordinated groups. Nevertheless, the pattern comes from the United States.

Why? Because the United States wants to destroy Contadora. Panama advocates dialogue instead of violence. It advocates; together with Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela; the search for peace through Contadora's negotiating table. [paragraph continues]

Panama is being subjected because it will not side with the rules of one monolith power. [The United States] cannot accept that Panama, a small and dependent country, can have so much dignity and initiative.

This initiative is dangerous. It sets a bad example. It is just like a mischievous child. If he gets too bold, he must be spanked and punished. This is what is happening to Panama because it is a bold and courageous child.

[Modak] This is also has a bearing on the fact that if the Panamanian Defense Forces, because of a crisis or any other situation, were not in a condition to adequately defend the canal, as I believe it is stated in the treaties, would that justify the continued military presence?

[Noriega] That is correct, insofar as the Defense Forces are limited in their technological, military, and geopolitical capacity, because no military force can exists if it does not dominate the geopolitical area, and that is where the science of convincing the solider enters the picture. We have convinced soldiers because they are aware of the geopolitical game. Our soldiers are professionals. They are not recruited under any obligatory military service; they are soldiers who have served 30 years of continuous service.

For that reason, if we are not able to fulfill our duty, and if they see that we are not professionals, when right away a law will be enacted declaring Panama incompetent [invalidar] and stating that Panama does not have the capacity to assume the security and the defense of the canal or to render the services which make the canal operational. That is why the Defense Forces are again in a vulnerable spot, a target to invalidate compliance with the reversion of everything that concerns the canal; not the canal itself, only, but everything that concerns the canal such as its lands, waters, and air space.

[Modak] The situation is rather complex because many factors are involved. The domestic rectification process needs economic resources, and it is foreseen that these are going to be limited and that a sort of an economic blockade may occur. How will these problems be overcome?

[Noriega] Just as you say, it is a circle; the chicken and the egg. It is a circle in which the economic situation will always be a factor of suffocation, a fuel for the political fire. Now should it be resolved? When one has the satisfaction or the economic solvency, one is capable of political reasoning, so, then, the economic problem must be resolved.

Panama depends on the United States because of its debt. The technical, financial mistake they could have supplied the debt. [sentence as published] The solution lies in seeking the methodology to organize, adjust, and prolong everything pertaining to the foreign debt.

[Modak] Is there the will to grant these facilities to Panama, or would that have a cost?

[Noriega] That would have to be seen first in the mechanism, or in the economists' sphere. As the capacity to lead us into debt existed, let there now be the capacity to lead us out of it.

[Modak] What is your forecast about the Panamanian situation?

[Noriega] The political problems are tending to increase because of the oncoming elections in 1989. It is the search for power in 1989 that opens a wide political, economic, social, and international perspective. That great perspective is that in 1989, the director of the Canal commission, who is currently American, will be changed. In 1989 it will be the new president of the Republic who will appoint a Panamanian. Following that reversion, Panama will be its own boss and will prepare its own payroll.

Panama will immediately have the labor force that it will need to administer its land and maintain the accounting of its own revenues. This gives you the perspective for whoever is in power in 1989. This perspective makes the political struggle very heated, as is the Latin American way, with rumors, insults, mobilizations, noise, propaganda, etc., etc.

[Modak] That has a positive outcome. How do you see it at this time? Because it is going to have ups and downs, but there is also a lot of foreign intervention.

[Noriega] Yes. The problem is that there is much foreign interference and there are many foreign interests, including the foreign money, and that makes this show a zigzag curve, up and down, until the arrival of 1989, where the new president of the Republic takes over.

So what is being fought for right now is the road to power. The opposition right now is seeking the power it lost due to its own incapability, its own errors, a power which it held from 1903 to 1968.

[Modak] Are you optimistic regarding the future of Panama?

[Noriega] I remain optimistic. If one takes a broad look at the world situation, and one concentrates specifically in the Latin American area, and goes further still and concentrates on Central America, one sees that one must be optimistic in view of the situations in other countries that have already arrived at violence and cannot return to peace.

NORIEGA TELLS BANKERS HE WILL RETIRE IN 1989

PA232023 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Jul 87 p 1A

[Article by Lisette Carrasco]

[Text] LA PRENSA has learned that General Manuel Antonio Noriega met at the beginning of the week with 12 bankers to exchange opinions on the current national crisis.

One of the bankers in the meeting told Gen Noriega that the only way out of the current situation would be his retirement as commander of Panama's Defense Forces.

Gen Noriega replied that he will retire on 11 May 1989 when he turns over the presidency to the candidate who wins the presidential elections.

Although Noriega acknowledged the existence of a delicate situation in the nation, he did not admit that he is the cause of such a situation.

According to the information supplied to LA PRENSA, Noriega also promised the bankers that he will not repeat "Operation Pisces," a joint Panamanian-U.S. operation that has frozen approximately $10 million in accounts belonging to suspected drug traffickers. He also offered to make efforts to "lift the freeze" of those bank accounts.

Other sources indicated that Noriega asked the bankers to promote a dialogue to discuss national problems as a formula to overcome the crisis.

Since Tuesday, LA PRENSA tried to confirm this report with Banking Commission Director Mario de Diego at his house through his wife and at his office through his press official, but we were unable to speak with him.

There were rumors on Tuesday that President Delvalle had met with the bankers but Presidential Press Secretary Jose Hernandez denied this, saying the reports were groundless. Nevertheless, some sources confirmed that the meeting did take place.

It is hoped that the Banking Association and the Banking Commission will issue a report on the two meetings.

OPPOSITION TO CALL 'INDEFINITE' GENERAL STRIKE

PA292014 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1943 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Panama City, 29 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The opposition "Civilianization Crusade" has announced that it will call another general strike in Panama, this time an indefinite one, in view of the success of the recent strike that has been described as "one of the most effective in the history" of the country.

Gilberto Mallol, spokesman for the "Civilianization Crusade," said that the date for the strike has not been set, but once they feel that the people are "prepared," they will announce it. [passage omitted]

The "crusade" has called for a great caravan to be held tomorrow at 1700 (2200 GMT) and it has announced that it will continue with its call for the peaceful occupation of the sidewalks, waving of white handkerchiefs, honking of horns, and banging of pots and pans at noon and the mid-afternoon.

Mallol concluded by saying that the death Sunday of a young man, at the hands of a soldier in a town located 123 km southwest of Panama City, the attack on Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera's home, and the closure of three opposition newspapers, have worsened the political situation in the country.

REACTIONS TO ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF'S INTERVIEW

Alfonsin Views Caridi's Remarks

PY280323 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0111 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 Jul (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today termed constructive a recent statement by General Jose Caridi, chief of the Army General Staff. The president was asked about Caridi's remarks this evening upon arriving at the metropolitan airport from a visit to Mendoza.

Alfonsin said the remarks by Caridi, which were published in yesterday morning's LA NACION newspaper, seem positive to him, despite the fact the report perhaps did not carry the proper headline.

When a reporter asked the president about the statement by Caridi, Alfonsin replied that the issue had nothing to do with what he had done during the day. The president asked the reporter whether he read the remarks by the Army chief and, if so, would he give his opinion on the subject. The president, however, changed his mind and said he would give his own opinion.

Later, as he was leaving the airport's VIP room after his conversation with the reporters, Alfonsin addressed the reporter who had asked him about Caridi's remarks, and taking him by his arm told him in a friendly and familiar tone: I apologize to you. I did not mean to embarass you. [passage omitted]

Politicians Criticize View

PY281430 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 Jul 87 p 7

[Text] (DYN) -- Opposition leaders yesterday rejected Army Chief of Staff General Jose Caridi's assertion with regards to the need for an acknowledgment of the Army's role during the dirty war against left-wing subversion, while Radical deputy Marcelo Stubrin regarded Caridi's attitude as "constructive."

National Administrative Investigations Bureau Chief Ricardo Molinas meanwhile pointed out that Caridi's words were a "serious threat to civilian power, in the sense that we either glorify the Armed Forces for their brutal repression (during the seventies) or there will be more rebellions against the government."

Molinas said Caridi's attitude "shows the uselessness of the due obedience law" because "there is not one sign of self-criticism coming from the Armed Forces." The Bureau chief underlined that "this is not the leader of a small group of rebellious officers speaking, but this is the Army's chief of staff."

Stubrin affirmed that Caridi's words showed "a great degree of maturity from the political point of view," adding that they helped to "end the dispute between the military and civilians."

Intransigent Deputy Oscar Alende said "we cannot acknowledge violations to the Constitution," and denied there was a campaign against the Armed Forces but rather "a preventive attitude with respect to the future."

Another Intransigent deputy, Miguel Monserrat, suggested that Caridi was trying to justify "the criminals who headed military uprising during Easter Week" and stressed that "we cannot give credit to torturers, rapists and murderers."

Centrist alliance leader Emilio Hardoy said Caridi's words were "a warning to the government" in the sense that the Army chief of staff would retire in case his calls for an acknowledgment of the military's role during the fight against subversion were ignored.

Christian Democrat leader Carlos Auyero pointed out that Caridi's assertions "show that the military are not in touch with reality" while Renewal Peronist Deputy Roberto Digon argued that the Armed Forces should "redeem themselves before civil society rather than the other way around" and stressed that "we are still awaiting the military's self-criticism with respect to the serious mistakes they made" during the past military regime.

Martinez on Caridi, Inflation

PY282216 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1632 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul (NA) -- Vice President Victor Martinez today said the government "was concerned" about the outbreak of inflation. He added that certain economic sectors "are speculating quietly, unwillingly at times, about uncertainties stemming from the delay in issuing regulations defining measures announced by the government."

Following a meeting with President Alfonsin at Government House, Martinez said: "This kind of situation prompts those sectors to take preventive measures which obviously cause an increase in the cost of the dollar and the cost of living." [passage omitted]

Martinez also told the journalists that another topic discussed in the meeting with the president was the recent statement of Army Chief of Staff General Jose Caridi, who said the Army expects to be "vindicated" by the civilian government for its fight against subversion. Martinez said: "When talking about vindication, we also have to mention the self-vindication that has to be and is being carried out from within the Armed Forces." The vice president added: "As Gen Caridi said during his long interview, over and above that expression (vindication), we have to state, emphasize, and confirm our respect for the Armed Forces and their professionalism to avoid frictions between the militarymen and civilians." [passage omitted]

Jaunarena on Caridi's Goals

PY290224 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul (NA) -- Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena today said support for the Armed Forces following the military regime is a "just" aspiration of the Army chief of staff, General Dante Caridi. Jaunarena also announced that several measures to modernize the Army, Navy, and Air Force will be announced in "the next few days." Jaunarena said "the fact the Army chief of staff wants his force to be loved and respected by the nation is normal."

Caridi talked about the Army and the other forces during an extensive interview published on 19 July by a morning Buenos Aires daily.

He said he wanted "support" for the Armed Forces, which confronted subversion during the last decade.

Regarding Caridi's remarks, Jaunarena today said: "The absolute subordination to the Constitution and democracy and the works being conducted by the Defense Ministry to modernize the Armed Forces are the ways we are going to achieve the just aspirations of Gen Caridi."

Jaunarena made this comment at noon today at the conclusion of the ceremony commemorating the 49th anniversary of the creation of the National Gendarmery, which was held in the Centinela building.

Asked if Caridi's remarks had any "political" content, Jaunarena said that the fact Caridi "wants the people's love and respect for the Army -- a necessary condition to overcoming Argentina's problems -- seems reasonable to me."

He added: "It is also necessary that society be united."

Regarding Caridi's interview, Jaunarena said: "It is a reflection in general terms," and "it covers aspects in which the Army is working."

Regarding the "support" requested by Gen Caridi during the interview, Jaunarena said the fulfillment of Caridi's request "depends on the feelings of other people" and not on a "public declaration by the government or political parties." [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED IN SALTA -- Salta, 13 Jul (DYN) -- Members of the Border Guard's 20th Squadron, based in Oran, seized 3 and 1/2 kg of cocaine, which was found under a seat on the bus that makes the run between this city and Pocitos, on the Bolivian border. The Border Guard has not yet learned who was carrying the cocaine. [Summary] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0124 GMT 14 Jul 87 PY]

OIL STRIKE SITUATION STILL UNDETERMINED

PY292035 [Editorial Report] La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish at 1208 GMT on 29 Jul 87 carries a 20-minute report on the national oil strike.

The announcer says: "The military officers in control of the Bolivian Government Oil Deposit (YPFB) facilities in Trinidad yesterday warned oil workers to return to work today or face trial by military courts. The commander of the naval district in charge of the facilities said the supply of gasoline will be normal today." However, the announcer says, the Bolivian national airline company, Lloyd Aereo Boliviano, is grounded, apparently because of fuel shortages at airport storage facilities.

The announcer says that in Guayamerin, oil workers decided to return to their jobs after meeting yesterday and making a careful analysis of the consequences of the strike and its effect on the country.

A correspondent in Tipuza says work at the YPFB facilities is normal. He says the facilities in Tupiza are supplying cooking gas and gasoline to all the towns near the Argentine border. The announcer then reports the situation in Potosi. He says strong winds and below-zero temperatures have been lashing the city for the last 2 days. He also says: "The pressure applied to the workers union since the beginning of the strike has prompted them to return to work."

In Sucre, according to the announcer, "the oil workers union has sent a telegram to the Interior Ministry requesting that national union leaders be released. Meanwhile workers decided to return to work." The reporter confirms that the main highway to Cochabamba is still blocked following instructions from the Aiquile civic committee.

The reporter says that YPFB authorities in Tarija have announced the adoption of preventive measures to avoid shortages caused by the length of the strike. He says that in Cochabamba, official sources have reported that the situation has returned to normal, even though not all the workers have returned to their jobs. He says the refinery at Valle Hermoso is still half paralyzed; meanwhile, "the state labor department has confirmed that the strike has been declared illegal. Local oil union leaders did not reiterate their decision to continue with the strike. Local sources have also reported serious clashes in Aiquile." The reporter adds that three people have been seriously injured and several others were bruised as a result of the clashes. The announcer says Julio Rocha, a peasant leader, reported that U.S. military troops in the tropical Chapare region are causing serious problems for local peasants. Rocha added that he would go to La Paz to submit a complaint to the Single Trade Union Confederation of Bolivian Peasant Workers.

The announcer says the Interior Ministry has asked for labor leaders Saul Solis and (Gustavo Martinez's) help in finding a solution to the oil strike in Santa Cruz. He says: "Saul Solis, executive leader of the Oil Union Federation, was released from jail yesterday and this has been interpreted as the first step to end the national strike. Solis and (Martinez) have announced that they will meet with local oil workers this morning to try and negotiate a solution." In Santa Cruz, the announcer concludes, the four local oil workers unions have maintained their decision to continue with the strike.

Duran on Strike, U.S. Presence

PY291630 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1208 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Interview with Interior, Migration, and Justice Minister Juan Carlos Duran by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Doctor, a very good morning. We would like you to tell us if the oil workers union leaders are going to be released.

[Duran] Good morning Fides' listeners. Thank you for your greetings. Regarding your question, yesterday a decision was made to release the union leaders. They requested that they be allowed to return to their jobs on the basis of the memorandums that have been received [not further identified] and which have been given to the Military Region chief. Therefore, I do not foresee any trouble in releasing the leaders sometime today or tomorrow.

We are pretty sure all of YPFB's installations will be on line in the next few hours and the Palma Sola refinery will return to normal; the Valle Hermoso refinery is already functioning. With this, YPFB's activities will return to normal. We have enough reserves for several days, therefore the functioning of the refineries has relative importance.

I want to make it very clear that neither the government, nor any ministry for that matter, intends to pressure or adopt arbitrary measures. We want the entire country, especially the workers, to take into account that some requests and demands are unreasonable and regrettably we cannot attend to them. It is obvious we cannot do so. We hope to maintain the atmosphere of peace and calm that must exist within the Bolivian people to carry out our activities and to improve the standard of living without stoppages or strikes. We do not gain anything with these actions.

We are undoubtedly much better off than any of the countries that have been affected by the crisis. It is sufficient to observe what is happening in neighboring countries to be able to understand the real situation. One of the things that limits the government in the economic sector is the nonpayment of the gas bill by Argentina. This has been going on for 8 months. This does not allow the government to attend to any type of demand, because we have just enough to pay salaries and wages and cover the expenditures needed to continue operations. Therefore, this is not an arbitrary or unreasonable government measure. From every viewpoint I think the criticism should be objective and constructive.

I can assure you than they [the union leaders] have not received the same type of treatment as in the past. I can also assure you that I am currently trying to make some policies more humane, because if the atmosphere turns savage I will obviously not be around because I respect human rights. I am very respectful of citizens rights and freedoms in the same way that I hope they will respect mine some day.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, what can you tell us about the charge made in Cochabamba that members of the U.S. military are carrying out operations against drug trafficking in Chapare?

[Duran] I am quite concerned about what is happening with some leaders of the coca leaf producers. When the price of the coca leaf begins to fall, obviously because the activities in the drug trafficking sector are reduced, they begin mobilizations, accusations, and other actions. Therefore I am quite concerned, because when the price of the coca leaf is high they are [words indistinct]. Now, regarding this accusation. The same leader said this some time ago and I want to tell you [passage indistinct] of wanting to create problems. I can also tell you that they even go beyond that. There are people with political interests behind them asking that MOPAR [Mobile Units for Rural Areas] units be withdrawn from the Chapare region. Thus, they will have a free reign in the territory to carry out their activities, many of which are illegal.

This type of charge must be [words indistinct] so the country will not have any problems when it is said that the country is a large cocaine producer [words indistinct].

It is a logical and normal position and I am going to repeat that we do not need U.S. (?personnel), we [words indistinct] of allowing the entry into the country of other forces which would be violating the Constitution and [word indistinct].

[Reporter] Thank you Mr Minister.

BEDREGAL, PERU'S WAGNER DISCUSS ANDEAN REGION

PY241649 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 18 Jul 87 p 1

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal has termed his meeting with the Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner as "an important step." He announced a second round of negotiations to be held on the northern Bolivian border in December. During the meeting, the two governments will discuss matters related to the integration of the Amazon region. [passage omitted]

Bedregal said: "We have seen that the people play an important role in the integration of the border areas. We agreed to carry out more intensive work on integration matters in order to get better results from next December's discussions. These talks will be held in the northern region."

He added: "A binational treaty on the joint development of the Amazon basin will be signed on that occasion. The treaty will take into consideration the multilateral framework of all the countries which have influence on this region."

Bedregal also announced that in the next few months work will begin to check the border markers between the two countries in accordance with the work plan signed in Puno. [passage omitted]

He reiterated that Presidents Paz Estenssoro and Garcia Perez "will meet after pending matters in the Foreign Ministries of both countries are completed."

He added: "The presidents are willing to meet after the preliminary work is concluded."

PRESIDENT SARNEY VIEWS DEBT NEGOTIATION, ECONOMY

PY291720 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT Jul 87

[By Irineo Tamanini - recorded Sarney remarks within quotation remarks]

[Text] President Sarney has reaffirmed that the government will not submit national sovereignty to the type of monitoring the IMF used to give the country. In Sarney's opinion, Finance Minister Bresser Pereira found conditions to renew favorable negotiations.

During an interview, President Sarney told reporter Mario Nelson Duarte of the Globo Radio System that in September the Brazilian Government will formally propose that international creditors reopen negotiations on interest payments of our foreign debt.

According to President Sarney, Minister Bresser Pereira, who returned from the United States yesterday, found the conditions for renewing the negotiations very favorable. "Minister Bresser found bankers and international creditors in the United States in favor of renegotiation. We are now preparing a firm proposal to be presented to the banks in September."

Regarding an IMF agreement, President Sarney said Brazil has had the same policy since he became president, that is, Brazil does not want to be monitored by IMF experts. He admitted, however, that the IMF has changed in the last 2 years, and so has the international situation. "[Words indistinct] found an agreement to be signed by the IMF -- an agreement for IMF monitoring. At that time, however, we did not accept an agreement for that type of monitoring. The Brazilian position remains the same. I must admit, however, that in these last 2 years the IMF has changed, just as the national situation has changed. Nonetheless, we will not accept any monitoring that is similar to the past. We are members of the IMF which is an international organization, and we have no prejudices against it, but we cannot submit our sovereignty, our right to collect taxes, or the solutions to our problems to the type of monitoring the IMF subjected Brazil to in the past."

President Sarney also commented on the public deficit. Sarney believes the real cause of the economic crisis is the public deficit. He commented on plans to reduce public expenses through the macroeconomic plan. "You reporters, who work at Planalto Palace are witnesses to the austerity, honesty, and seriousness the government uses in administering public affairs during the period of [words indistinct]. We can say that Brazil is seriously reducing its expenses. We cannot, however, privatize some state-owned enterprises. We cannot put the national patrimony on sale. Therefore, we have the problem of the state-owned enterprises. "Every time we put public money into the state-owned enterprises, we are deviating funds that might be used in public health projects, sanitation projects, for building roads, or for social assistance. At the same time, the government must deal with the domestic and foreign debts."

Regarding inflation, Sarney is very optimistic about the results of the macroeconomic plan. The plan kept the inflation rate at 2.8 percent this month, and will not allow it to rise over 5 percent until the end of the year.

Accepts Bresser's IMF Proposal

PY300207 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] President Jose Sarney has accepted Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira's proposal to reach a formal agreement with the IMF after the renegotiation of the Brazilian foreign debt with creditor banks. Planalto Palace Spokesman Antonio Frota Neto yesterday announced this decision by the Brazilian Government, and added: Brazil will consent to an agreement with the IMF provided it is not forced to submit to "monitoring," and that "its economic growth objective is not affected." Frota Neto said "if these terms are accepted, there is no reason to veto an agreement with the IMF. IMF money is cheaper than that of the creditor banks."

In an interview before his meeting with the president, Bresser Pereira said he does not accept "monitoring," which would "force the country to implement an economic policy it does not want. This we will not accept. We would make an agreement with the IMF only after we reach an agreement with the banks. After that, if they accept our plan, fine," he said. The minister's decision to reach an agreement with the IMF only after an agreement with the banks has a political objective. He believes that in this manner it would be easier to convince the politicians. "Dr. Ulysses Guimaraes [president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] and my fellow party members are people who understand these things very well."

Bresser Pereira reported that the country is paying "without hesitation" $1.2 billion that falls due this year. This amount is part of the debt contracted earlier with the IMF. "We already paid half of that money in 1987. If we reach an agreement with the IMF by the end of the year, it will give us a new loan," the finance minister concluded.

Minister on IMF Agreement

PY300238 Rio de Janeiro Globo Television Network in Portuguese 2255 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] PMOB President Ulysses Guimaraes and PMOB leaders will meet with Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira tomorrow to discuss foreign-debt renegotiation with creditor banks and an agreement with the IMF. In a few days Minister Bresser Pereira will also meet with leaders of the PFL [Liberal Front Party].

On the Good Morning television program this morning, Bresser Pereira said his plan for Brazil to go back to the IMF will not cause a break with the PMOB.

[Begin Bresser recording] Some newspaper headlines are saying the IMF is a barrier between Bresser and the PMOB. This is nonsense. The barrier, if we can speak of one, is between the position I presented on Brazil's behalf in Washington and the private banks, the IMF, and the U.S. Government. [end recording]

The minister said the creditor banks might easily accept a debt agreement without prior approval by the IMF of the country's economic policy, provided Brazil begins to make good on some of its overdue interest payments. Reaching an agreement with the IMF, according to the minister, will be important as Brazil's political gesture toward the U.S. Government and the U.S. Federal Reserve.

25 PEOPLE KILLED IN SAO PAULO PRISON RIOT

PY300355 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0313 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo, 29 Jul (EFE) -- A riot at the Sao Paulo Penitentiary, which lasted 6 hours, ended tonight with the tragic death of 23 inmates and 2 prison officials. The riot began early this afternoon when approximately 250 inmates took 30 officials hostage and burned two prison wings. Nearly 1,250 criminals are held in this prison.

Many heavily armed military and civilian policemen, supported by helicopters, stormed the building and overpowered the rebels after fierce fighting. The last rioters turned themselves into the police tonight and released the officals who were being held hostages. Two hostages were killed during violent clashes inside the penitentiary.

The mass media reported than nearly 40 people were injured, among them officials and policemen, and transported to hospitals in northern Sao Paulo.

The riot began as a way to protest the slow action of justice and the fact that many inmates who have already served their terms have not been released.

The news agency "ESTADO" has reported that besides wishing to negotiate their freedom with state officials, the rioters were demanding the removal of the penitentiary's director. [passage omitted]

SENATOR FAVORS CREATION OF SUPPORTING BLOC

PY281842 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Jul 87

[By Aranha Araujo]

[Text] Senator Louremberg Nunes -- PMDB, Mato Grosso State -- favors the creation of a block that cuts across party lines in support of President Sarney's government.

Commenting on the creation of such a bloc, Senator Nunes said President Sarney is entitled to a supporting bloc if he wishes to have one.

[Begin Nunes recording] The president of the Republic evidently has a political project to implement in the country. He has political, economic, and social projects that will benefit the Brazilian people. [Words indistinct] because if his party, which has always been the largest one, does not give him favorable conditions in which to implement his program, the president will look for congressmen of other parties who believe in his project and will help him implement it. Therefore, I think if the president deems it necessary to create such a bloc he is entitled to, and that is normal in political life. [end recording]

Senator Nunes said he is opposed to holding elections next year, and believes President Sarney should stay in office for 5 years. In Louremberg Nunes' opinion, politicians should worry about the country's social and economic problems because they will not be solved by reducing the presidential term. If all sectors of society support the government's efforts these problems will be solved.

FINANCE MINISTER BUCHI ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

PY292250 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] According to Chilean Finance Minister Hernan Buchi, the Chilean economy has experienced great dynamism in the 1st half of 1987, and during the 1st quarter of the year, it experienced an economic growth of 7.6 percent. Buchi made this comment when he evaluated the behavior of the Chilean economy during the 1st quarter of the year and since the beginning of the decade.

Buchi delivered this report at the 103d annual assembly of the Industrial Development Association, SOFOFA, members. Also present at the meeting, which was chaired by SOFOFA President Ernesto Ayala, were Foreign Relations Minister Ricardo Garcia, who delivered a speech; Economy Minister Manuel Concha; Labor Minister Alfonso Marquez de la Plata; and Education minister Juan Antonio Guzman. During the meeting, which was held at the Santiago Sheraton Hotel and was attended by about 400 businessmen, SOFOFA officers briefed those present about its yearly activities. After this report was read, Finance Minister Buchi delivered his report on the economic situation. He said that according to available figures, the Chilean economy has experienced considerable growth.

[Begin Buchi recording] Preliminary estimates indicate that the GDP grew up 7.6 percent during the 1st quarter of 1987, in comparison with the same period of last year. This rate was obtained through the considerable growth of those sectors that produce exportable goods: industry, agriculture, fishing, and mining. This sector experienced a growth rate of 7 percent during the 1st quarter of the year. This clearly shows that the restructuring of the Chilean economy is taking hold because we have been able to develop the national exporting sector. Moreover, we are seeing a strong recovery of nonexportable goods, which experienced a growth of 8.1 percent. These were greatly affected by the recession in Chile at the beginning of the present decade. [end recording]

Finance Minister Buchi added that the growth rate of the 2d quarter is still not available, but it is estimated this growth rate will show that most of the production sectors have experienced sustained but gradual growth. He said that during the same period, industrial sales grew by 5.5 percent, while employment in the industrial sector increased by 15.6 percent.

Regarding industrial exports, Buchi said they experienced an average annual growth of 10.9 percent between 1981 and 1986. He said the original objective of achieving a 15-percent annual inflation rate seemed to fade during the first months of the year because of the high IPC [Consumer Price Index] rates obtained during this period. He added that this situation has been reversed.

[Begin recording] If we study the behavior of the inflation rate during the first monmths of the year, we can see that in comparison to the same period last year the inflation rate was greatly influenced by fuel costs, which instead of increasing were decreasing; the increase in the dollar prices of numerous imported and exported products as a result of the fall in the dollar rate on foreign financial markets; and the natural impact on trade margins as a result of the rapid growth of economic activities and sales. However, the implementation of a stable monetary policy has helped to neutralize these pressures and curb the inflation rate. Everything leads us to believe that aside from temporary variations caused by weather conditions, the inflation rate is decreasing. [end recording]

Finance Minister Buchi said that during the 1st half of the year the trade balance totaled $530 million. He said Chilean exports increased by 14 percent and non-copper exports increased by 23 percent. Buchi said these good results were obtained thanks to the serious economic policy the government is implementing and to the efforts Chilean businessmen and workers are making to build a great country.

[Begin recording] In sum, the trade balance for the 1st half of the year and estimates for the entire year clearly show the success of the economic restructuring program. The trade balance shows a considerable growth of both the import and export of capital goods and of raw materials in the production sector. What is more, these figures exceed original estimates.

The increases of exports, investments, and economic growth have been and will continue to be the main concern of the present economic policy. The Chilean economy has had to confront great difficulties, which because of their magnitude, have frequently resulted in exhaustive changes in economic guidelines and in the implementation of previously unsuccessful economic formulas and practices.

In view of the economic growth Chile has experienced in the last few years, I believe it is necessary to recognize these elements that have contributed to this success and to the recovery of the economy: the realistic policies the government has implemented, and the efforts made by Chilean businessmen and workers alike. [end recording]

Buchi finished his speech by saying that economic policies only establish the guidelines but the entire population must strive to achieve a greater economic development.

NAVY COMMANDER COMMENTS ON BLUEM STATEMENTS

PY291520 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Navy Commander Jose Toribio Merino agrees with Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez that the 1980 Constitution will not be amended. Merino, who is chairman of the goverment junta, said it will not be possible to amend it because there is not enough time to do so before the elections.

[Begin Merino Recording] That is right. We have reached a point where the Constitution cannot be amended because there is not enough time. [end recording]

Regarding statements made by FRG Labor Minister Norbert Bluem, Merino said he does not pay attention to foreigners who talk about the Chilean situation. The FRG labor minister was in Chile last week at the invitation of the Christian Democratic Party. During his stay Bluem criticized several government policies.

In this regard, Merino said the following:

[Begin recording] I pay no attention to these Germans or to any foreigners who criticize Chile. I think he is quite unfortunate because Mr Strauss [minister-president of Bavaria and Christian Social Union leader], who is also German and understands what this gentleman is talking about, was so annoyed that he was requested Bluem's resignation. Well, I believe all of this is quite wrong. [end recording]

Merino made this statement at the end of a government junta meeting held at the Diego Portales building.

BUILDINGS BOMBED IN SANTIAGO, NEARBY CITIES

Emergency Office, Bank Bombed

PY291415 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Extremists have attacked the San Miguel community emergency office. Police sources say subversives hurled two explosives and at least 5 incendiary bombs against the emergency office located at 2427 Pacific Street, near bus stop No 1 on Santa Rosa Avenue. The explosion caused a fire that was put out by municipal employees. The perpetrators of this attack, of which there were no victims, fled on foot. They walked along Pacifico Street and drove off in a white station weagon. The police immediately began a special dragnet to try and find the extremists responsible for this attack.

San Miguel Mayor Nelson Murua repudiated the attack and said it was carried out by the outlawed Communist Party [PCC] with the objective of hindering the assistance the government is giving low-income families who have been affected by the recent storms. [passage omitted]

Extremists also placed a bomb in the branch of the Spanish bank located in the Macul community. The explosion caused damage to the office roof and walls. The incident occurred at the corner of Jose Pedro Alesandri and Los Olmos Streets. Apparently the extremists hurled the bomb from a moving car. The explosion caused considerable damage, but no casualties. A special police detachment went immediately to the scene to begin investigations and search for additional bombs.

PDC Office Bombed

PY291852 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0415 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Santiago de Chile, 28 Jul (EFE) -- At least two people were injured tonight in one of five bombings perpetrated in Santiago and the nearby cities of Valparaiso and Vina del Mar, 120 kms northeast of this capital.

The most serious attack was directed at a Christian Democratic Party office in Valparaiso, where a bomb exploded around 1000 next to the main door and injured two people.

Juan Silva, whose face was cut, and Gustavo del Fierro, whose hearing was damaged, were taken to the first aid center of the city public hospital.

Almost simultaneously, a bomb went off at the municipal general services workshop in Vina del Mar, a resort city near Valparaiso, causing only minor damages. [passage omitted]

A few minutes later, a low-intensity bomb exploded at a municipal office in a Santiago suburb causing minor damages.

JUSTICE MINISTER ORDERS TRIAL FOR DRUG TRAFFICKER

PA252233 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Bogota -- Drug trafficking boss and former Congressman Pablo Escobar Gaviria will be tried in Colombia for the same charges on which he is wanted by U.S. authorities. This has been deduced from the cancelation of the warrants for his arrest ordered by the Justice Ministry.

Justice Minister Jose Manuel Arias, in canceling the warrants for his arrest, ordered that criminal court justices be given the evidence presented by the U.S. Embassy in filing three extradition requests.

Once the ministry provides these documents, arraigning justices will initiate the process against Escobar Gaviria. A trial of this nature in Colombia would prevent any extradition of Escobar Gaviria to the United States because he will be facing the same charges here.

There were three arrest warrants against the drug trafficker for the purpose of extraditing him.

BRIEFS

NEW USSR AMBASSADOR -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Valeriy Nikolayenko as the new Soviet ambassador to Colombia. Since 1964, Nikolayenko has occupied important diplomatic positions both in the Foreign Ministry and abroad. [Excerpt] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Jul 87 p 7A PA]

ARRESTED FARC CELL MEMBERS TO FACE TRIBUNALS

PA270126 Paris AFP in Spanish 2145 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Caracas, 24 Jul (AFP) -- Nine guerrillas from the communist FARC were arrested by the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services (DISIP) in Tachira and Apure States along the border, DISIP reported here today.

The rebels are members of a cell of the FARC's "Guadalupe Salcedo" 10th Front, and DISIP is linking them with "kidnappings, extortions, executions, attacks on military posts, murders, and blackmails."

A DISIP statements says "they have sowed terror in the area, particularly in the Paez district of Apure State." This district is on the border with the Colombian Intendency of Arauca. The border is marked by the Arauca River, and has been the site where about 20 cattle ranchers have been kidnapped during the past 10 years.

The arrested persons are Manuel Antonio Orjuela Acosta; Jose Gregorio Ciba, alias Goyo; Alvaro Martin Reyes Landa; Pedro Teran Ortiz, alias La Pulga; Jose Eliecer Saldana Jimenes, alias El Pollo: Jose Angel Castillo Alvarez; Ramon Donato Diaz; Jose Oliverio Rico Navarro; and Jose Cristel Chaparro.

The group participated in at least 10 recent kidnappings of cattle ranchers, DISIP reported. They will all be brought before military tribunals.

The military tribunals are also looking for Luis Alejandro Mora Suarez, alias; El Cabezon, who is considered one of the most dangerous rebels along the border; Vladimir Torres; Marcos Manosalva; Aldo Rodriguez; Rafael Antonio; and Alberto Edwin Reyes Briceno -- all of whom are linked to the kidnappings of cattle ranchers.

DISIP reported that a large quantity of firearms, ammunition, military uniforms, and literature on FARC and the pro-Castroite Army of National Liberation was seized during the operations to capture the rebels.

BRIEFS

TRADE BALANCE FIGURES -- Foreign Ministry Finance Director Dr Jorge Marcano told Foreign Affairs Ministry officials that Venezuela has no balance of trade problems in keeping its commitments. Venezuela's positive trade balance amounted to $3 billion in 1985, $5 billion in 1986, and is expected to be $5 billion again in 1987. Dr Marcano said that despite a drop in oil income of more than 50 percent, there is an excellent possibility of covering Venezuelan expenditures He stressed that the country is willing to keep its present commitments, but there is a need to seek assistance from foreign banks and obtain new financing. [Summary] [Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jul 87 PA]